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The Daily Courant.

Monday, May 24. 1703

From the Amſterdam Courant, dated May 24.

Venice, May 11.

OUR Advices from Lombardy ſay, that Count Guido of Staremberg, having left a ſtrong Garriſon in Oſtiglia, is march'd, with a great Number of Troops and a large Train of Artillery, towards the Secchia. The Troops of the State of Milan are already arriv'd at the Rendezvous near Cremona, and the Duke of Vendome will ſpeedily begin the Operations of the Campaign. Bills of Exchange, to a conſiderable Vallue, are remitted hither, for the Uſe of the Imperial Army.

Venice, May 12. The French have laid a Bridge over the Secchia, large enough for 6 Men to march abreaſt; and are at work to lay other Bridges over that River; and having ſeveral Bodies of Troops ready to act at the ſame time in different Places, General Staremberg has been oblig'd to extend his Troops from Oſtiglia to Bondanello, and to plant 80 Pieces of Cannon on ſeveral Batteries in the Places where he expects to be attack'd by the Enemy. The French fortify Bonporto, and continue the Blockade of Berſello; The Garriſon of that Place lately abandon'd a Mill of which they were poſſeſs'd on the Lenza; Whereupon the French immediately ſent 300 Grenadiers to take Poſt in it, but being warn'd by a Woman that the Mill was undermin'd, and would certainly blow up in a little Space of Time, they halted, and eſcap'd the Ruine in which otherwiſe they had been involv'd when the Mill blew up. The Imperialiſts have already receiv'd 7000 Recruits, and others are arriv'd at Trent, who continue their March to the Army. TheFrench expect the Auxiliary Troops of the Duke of Savoy by the End of this Month.

From the Harlem Courant, dated May 29.

Vienna, May 16. An Expreſs is come from Italy, with Advice that the Garriſon of Berſello lately made a Sally, and not only took and carried in 2 Veſſels, and a great Number of Cattel; but charg'd the French ſo vigorouſly, that the latter ſent off 14 Waggons with their Wounded. This Expreſs likewiſe brings Intelligence, that the Enemy are oblig'd to ſend 4000 Men more to the Sevennes.

From the Paris Gazette a la main, dated May 21.

Letters from our Army in Italy of the 8th, bring no conſiderable News, only a Confirmation, That the Duke de Vendome would draw his Army together on the 10th, and march on the 12th, with 49 Battallions, and 79 Squadrons, on the other ſide of the Mincio towards Oſtiglia and the Adige. And that the Prince of Vaudemont, with 28 Battallions and 39 Squadrons, would move at the ſame time towards the Secchia.

From the Paris Gazette, dated May 26.

Dantzick, May 5. Letters from Moſcow of the 3d of April, aſſure us, That, during the Winter, great Preparations have been made for carrying on the War againſt the Swedes, for which Service they have caſt 100 Cannon and Mortars. That on the 25th of March, the Czar began his March for Livonia, and intends to attack ſome Place on the Coaſt of the Baltick Sea, in order to extend the Commerce of his Subjects. But they add, that his Deſigns may probably be croſs'd by the Turks and Tartars, who according to a general Report, have repaſs'd the Nieper, to ruine the Fortreſſes built by the Moſcovites on the Frontier, contrary to the Tenour of the Treaty of Carlowitz.

From the Leiden Gazette, dated May 29.

They write from Caminiec of the 26th of April, that the Turks had drawn together near Budziac an Army of 50000 Men Horſe and Foot, and were already in Motion: But that it was not certainly known, whether they deſign to attack the Circaſſian Tartars who have revolted againſt the Porte, or to act againſt the Muſcovites joyntly with the Tartars who continue obedient. Theſe Letters add, that they impatiently expected News from Crim Tartary, becauſe a Report was ſpread that a great Body of Muſcovites having enter'd into that Country, were driven back with great Loſs by the Tartars.

Warſaw, April 30. Some Days ago, the King of Sweden gave Audience to the Commiſſioners of the Republick who came from Marienburg; They only mention'd Peace in General Terms, exhorting His Majeſty to it, and aſſuring him, that as the Republick ardently wiſh'd it, ſhe would contribute all ſhe could to it. The King anſwer'd, he would quickly let them know his Intention, as to the means, by which an Accommodation might be made: And then he retir'd. The Audience laſted about a Quarter of an Hour. Purſuant to this Promiſe of His Swediſh Majeſty, Count Piper, his chief Miniſter, after ſeveral Conferences with the Cardinal Primate, who continues his Endeavours for reeſtabliſhing the publick Peace, on the 28th in the Morning, deliver'd to the Commiſſioners a Writing, in Form of a Manifeſto, containing in Subſtance, That His Swediſh Majeſty was diſpos'd to enter into a Negotiation for treating of Conditions of Peace, provided it might be in a free Council of the Republick conven'd by the Cardinal Primate, and in which his Eminency ſhould preſide. To which Convention legally conſtituted, His Majeſty would depute Commiſſioners, to hear the Propoſals that might be made Him, and return Anſwer on his Part: But that in the mean time, he demanded the Republick ſhould order the Poliſh and Lithuanian Troops, to forbear all Acts of Hoſtility againſt his: without which he could not accept of her Mediation. To Day the Palatine of Maſſovia and the other Commiſſioners, diſpach'd the Staroſt Bowerkowski with a Copy of this Writing to Marienburg; till whoſe Return this Affair hangs in Suſpence.

There are no Advices that inform us, whether the Council at Marienburg came to any Reſolution concerning this Manifeſto before they broke up.

From the Paris Gazette, dated May 20.

Paris, May 26. Advice is come from Poland, That the King of Sweden ſet out from Warſaw on the 28th of April, with 3000 Horſe, and a like Number of Foot, and arriv'd the ſame Day at the River Bugh; over which he order'd a Bridge to be lay'd, which was finiſh'd on the 29th without any Oppoſition.

General

General Steinau, who commanded a Body of 7000 Saxons and 2000 Poliſh Horſe, not thinking himſelf ſtrong enough to diſpute the Paſſage with the Swedes, drew off towards Pultausk on the Narew, leaving behind him a Rivulet, and a Moraſs, which was almoſt unpaſſable; The King of Sweden croſs'd the Bugh on the 30th, the following Night he paſs'd the Moraſs, though with great Difficulty; and on the 1ſt of May in the Morning, came in Sight of the Saxons. General Steinau, who did not believe he ſhould have been purſued with ſo much Diligence, had hardly time to draw up his Cavalry in order of Battel in 2 Lines: The King of Sweden charg'd the firſt Line at the Head of his Guards du Corps, and other Troops of his Houſehold. This Line ſtood 2 Charges; but was broken the Third, and put the ſecond Line in Diſorder, which retir'd towards a pretty large Bridge, which General Steinau had caus'd to be laid over the Narew: But the Crowd of thoſe that fled was ſo great, that moſt of them fell into the River and were drown'd; while the King of Sweden, who was joyn'd by all his Troops, entirely defeated the reſt of the Saxous. General Beitz, who commanded their Cavalry, was taken Priſoner by the King himſelf; there were alſo taken 100 Officiers, 10 or 1200 Soldiers, all the Baggage, the Artillery, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions. The 2000 Poles ran away in the Beginning of the Action. The Swedes had but 1 Cornet and 12 Dragoons killd, and a few wounded.

Warſaw, May 11. We impatiently expect the King of Sweden's Anſwer to a Letter witten to him by the Cardinal Primate and Senators that are in this City, and carried by a Perſon of Quality; becauſe 'tis preſum'd we may be able to judge by that Anſwer what likelihood there is of a Peace. Mean time, the *Univerſalia* or Circular Letters of the King of Poland have been publiſh'd here, by which all the Nobility of the Kingdom are ſummon'd to meet at Kots 4 Miles from Lublin. On the 5th the King of Sweden return'd to Pultow, where General Steinbock ſeiz'd 4 Canons of that Cathedral, and made Booty of all that was found there, the Ornaments of the Churches excepted. The Swediſh Infantry is drawing together near that City, and will endeavour to attack the Troops of Lithuania who are on their March from Tycokzin, as alſo 4 Regiments of Saxons commanded by General Venediger.

Dantzick, May 15. The King of Poland who continues at Elbing, gave Audience to our Deputies on the 12th, in which the Difference between this City and his Poliſh Majeſty, occaſion'd by a Skirmiſh that happen'd long ſince between our Burghers and ſome Saxons, who would have poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Poſt within the Dependance of this City, was compos'd. On the 13th, the King of Poland's Birth-day was celebrated at Elbing with a Triple Diſcharge of all the Cannon on the Ramparts of that Place, and other publick Demonſtrations of Joy. The *Univerſalia* for convening a Diet to meet on the 15th of June, is ſent into all the Provinces; and all the Nobility are to draw together about Lublin, at the ſame time to cover that Diet. The laſt Advices from the King of Sweden's Army, ſay, His Majeſty was in great Danger in the laſt Action with the Saxons, for he chanc'd to ſtick ſo faſt in a Moraſs, that he was beholding to a Fiſherman to to diſengage him, whom he rewarded with 30 Ducats. Among the Saxon Officers that were taken Priſoners, was Collonel Zympohl, whom, for his Bravery in the Fight in which he receiv'd 9 Wounds, the King of Sweden order'd to be ſet at Liberty.

From the Harlem Courant, dated May 29.

Warſaw, May 15. The King of Sweden, being inform'd at Pultow that the Lithuanians were moving from Tykocſin towards him, march'd with his Cavalry with all Secreſy and Diligence and poſted himſelf at Oſtrolenka, by which they were to paſs, thinking to attack them as unexpectedly as he did General Steinau; but the 4 Regiments of Saxons getting Intelligence of it, made a Swift March, joyn'd the Lithuanians, and together with them attack'd the King of Sweden, kill'd ſeveral of his Men, and oblig'd the King to retire with the reſt within a few Miles of Piticka; from whence he ſent Orders to the Infantry at Pultow to make haſte to joyn him; but the Saxons and Lithuanians following hard after him, fell upon him again and oblig'd him to retire to Pultow; whither being ſtill cloſely follow'd by them, he paſs'd over the River Nerra and retreated to Cieckanow. 'Tis ſaid the Swedes loſt 1200 Men, and that 200 of them, with their Arms and Horſes, were taken by the Saxons. The Cardinal Primate has ſent another Expreſs with Letters to the King of Sweden, deſiring his Majeſty would pleaſe to declare himſelf directly whether he has a real Inclination for Peace; that the Republick may know from his Anſwer, what Meaſures are proper for them to take in this Juncture.

From the Amſterdam Courant, dated May 29.

Dantzick, May 19. Letters from Warſaw tell us, That the Saxons and Lithuanians together have fallen upon the Swedes, and kill'd 1500 of them, among them the Heer Wrangel Collonel of the King of Sweden's Life-Guard. The foremoſt Troops of the Body of Swedes that is marching towards Thorn, are arriv'd very near that City.

Hamburg, May 25. According to the Advices from Warſaw, there has been a ſharp Action between the Swedes, and the Saxons and Lithuanians, in which the former were worſted. The Swedes, when they drew off from Pultow, left 80 Saxons Priſoners behind them, and carried 500 with them. The King of Sweden is at Plokko; the King of Poland at Elbing; 'tis believ'd he will go from thence to Lithuania; and that the Swedes will march towards Elbing. The Deputies of the Poliſh Republick continue at Warſaw; where the King of Sweden's final Reſolution concerning Peace is impatiently expected.

London, May 23. Mr. Daniel de Foe, Author of *The Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, was taken on Thurſday laſt in a private Houſe in Spittle-Fields.

AT the deſire of ſome Perſons of Quality who are going out of Town, A Play call'd *Timon* of *Athens*, or, *The Man-Hater*, will be acted this preſent *Monday* being the 24th of *May*, at the Theatre Royal in *Drury-Lane*, with a Mask ſet to Muſick by the late Mr. *Henry Purcell*. And that celebrated Play call'd *Volpone*, or, *The Fox*, written by the Famous *Ben. Johnſon*, which was deſign'd to have been acted this day, will be acted there tomorrow, being *Tueſday* the 25th of *May*. And in each Play Signior *Gaſperini* will perform ſeveral Italian Sonatas, and the Famous *Du-Ruell* will perform ſeveral Dances, which two laſt Perſons make but a ſhort ſtay in *England*.

LOſt, or miſlaid, from the Butcher's *Shop under the Nags-head-Inn in* Shandois-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, *three ſmall Bundles of Papers pin'd together, they being of no uſe but to the Owner; If the Perſon that has taken them up, will ſend them to the place aforeſaid, he ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.*

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